Amusements, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - This Evening. - Italian BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth and Sixth-aves.—This Evening at 8.—"Romeo and Junet." Mr. Edwin

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OLYMPIC THEATER, - This Evening at S. - The second Volume of "Humpty Dumpty." Mr. G. L. Fer. Mile. Sangali, etc. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway-This Evening.-" The Forty Thieves." THEATRE FRANCAIS.—This Evening at 8.—Opera

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1869.

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ames T. Brady, Meeting of the Bar. - Im provements for Harlem Hiver. - The Courts. - General Notes. - The Money Market. Turun Paun.-The Markets.-Shipping Intelligence.

SIXTH PAGE -- New Mode.

The rumor of a battle at Angostura between the Paraguayans and the Allies, in which President Lopez is said to have been captured, is very doubtful, and needs confirmation.

The Constituent Cortes of Spain, as was expected, have elected Rivero, a former Republican, and now a Monarchical Democrat, President. The Provisional Government is arresting many Carlists who are very active in fomenting disturbances.

The Constitutional Amendment concerning Suffrage, as modified by the Senate, is expected to go through the House and to the President to-day. He may of course be in time for most if not all of the State Legislatures.

The judgment of the Reconstruction Committee is still against the admission of the Georgia Representatives until the State shall have more fully complied with the Reconstruction acts; although, in the minds of many, the fact that Georgia has been allowed to vote for President seems to carry with it an acknowl- that his selections for Cabinet Ministers were edgment of her right to representation in

Peonage dies hard in New-Mexico. We hope to avoid any necessity for the resort they are asking to machinery like that of the Freedmen's Bureau; and look to the settlement of the country, and the rapid spread of the sense of personal independence which soon goes wherever our flag goes, for a remedy for the evils of which the officers of New-Mexico com-

The Senate is still vehement against any such infringement of its privileges of longwindedness as the "Previous Question," and Mr. Pomeroy's effort to bring in this odious House expedient in a modified form hardly promises to be successful. The matter, however, is only one of time. Two or three Garrett Davises-if the country can furnish so many-and a few more all-night sessions will bring it.

The Captain-General of Cuba has issued a proclamation withdrawing the offer of an amnesty which he had made to the insurgents, suppressing liberty of the press, and establishing in its place the former censorship. The fact of such a proclamation being issued is a clear indication that the Captain-General sees that all his offers have failed to produce any effect. and that he is alarmed at the prospects of the revolution. The result of the new proclamation, we expect, will soon be found to be very dif-Aerent from that expected by the Captain-General.

received by the last steamer is of a very revolutionary character. In Ecuador, the administration of President Espinose was overthrown, Government bonds. We must change this and

chief of the plot, Gabriel Garcia Morena, proclaimed as President. In Guatemala, an attempt to make a revolution failed. In Bolivia, the disturbances which had broken out a few weeks ago were suppressed by President Melattempt was made to poison the President.

The important project of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans has advanced an important step toward its realization. The Hon. Caleb Cushing has just returned from Bogota, bringing home a treaty concluded with the United States of Colombia for constructing a canal through the Isthmus of Darien; and from Nicaragua it is announced that the Envoy of that Republic has concluded in Paris a treaty with the well-known French Senator Michel Chevalier, as representative of a French company, for constructing a canal within the territory of Nicaragua.

Mr. Collector Smythe next turns up in Washington, breathing threatenings and slaughter. He can't touch the Senators who wouldn't humor his droll ambition to go to Russia as Minister, but he can threaten their friends in the Custom-House with removal. Considering the shortness of the time left him in which to play his pranks, we exhort him to be lively. The attempt to run the New-York Custom-House purely on the St. Petersburg basis comes late; but Mr. Smythe is a fertile genius, and there's no telling what he may yet be able to make

We see no reason to doubt the substantial truth of certain reports of conversations with Gen. Grant, printed elsewhere. The public printing has reached monstrous proportions, and much of it is so utterly useless that it is by no means surprising to hear of his protest against it. The Franking Privilege is another abuse so gross that our only surprise would be to find him not in favor of its abolition. And yet, assured as we have been from the outset of the hostility of the President elect to these and kindred wastes of the public money, we are still glad to find in his outspoken expressions concerning them an earnest of the zeal with which we may expect war to be waged against extravagant expenditures from the very beginning of the incoming Administration. Gen. Grant cannot reform the profuse practices of Congress, but he can at least throw a heavy influence against them. We expect to see a healthier sentiment in favor of retrenchment among Senators and Representatives after the 4th of March.

GEN. GRANT'S PURPOSES. It is not usual, we believe, for a I residentelect to make any other than a formal response to the official notification that his election is complete; but Gen. Grant, having something to say, took this occasion to say it. A good many curious and some interested persons had begun to wonder why he did not announce the names of those he had determined to call into his Cabinet: so he improved this opportunity to state, 1. That he had made up his mind in the premises; 2. That he had not imparted his choice to any one; 3. That he fully purposed not to inform any one-not even the persons whom he fully intends to call around him as Cabinet Ministers-till within a day or two of his inauguration; 4. That he has a reason for this resolve, which we will set forth in his own words, viz: "After consideration, I have come to the conclusion

that there is not a man in the country who could be invited to a place in the Cabinet without friends of some other gentleman making an effort to secure the position; not that there would be any objection to the party named, but that there would be others whom they had set their hearts upon having in the place. I can tell that from the great number of requests which come to me, in writing and otherwise, for this particular person or that one, from different sets and delegations. If announced in ce, efforts would be made to change my determination; and therefore I have come to the conclusion not to announce whom I am going to invite to seats in the Cabinet until I send in their names to the Senate for confirm,

In other words: having made up his mind as to those whom he wants in his Cabinet, Gen. Grant does not propose to aid those who may wish to impose others upon him instead, by publishing the names of his chosen counselors, and thus inviting combinations of the disappointed and sore-headed to overbear his choice. This is frank, straightforward, business-like. If objections shall exist to any of Gen. Grant's nominces for Cabinet positions, let them be made and considered in the Senate, where they will be pertinent and in order. It is not the duty of the objectors factitious consequence and power through premature publicity.

We do not know how the impression became prevalent that it is the custom of our incoming delay it nearly a fortnight, but it will still Presidents to announce their Cabinets a month or so in advance of their own inauguration; but it is certainly an error. In two or three instances, it may have become generally known that A., B. or C. would be invited to a sent in the Cabinet, as it was known soon after Mr. Lincoln's election that Gov. Seward would be his Secretary of State; yet, even in that case, it was not till after Mr. L. was inaugurated and in full possession of the White House, fully made known.

-But the choice of persons to aid him in administering the Government holds a secondary place in the mind of the President elect. His first thought is given to the principles and ends which are to be his guide and theirs. He commences his reply to the remarks of Senator Morton as follows:

"I can promise the Committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants, such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to see successful-economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the Public Debt. If I should fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, who have the confirming power, and should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointee of my predecessor-It would make no difference."

-" Payment of the Public Debt," mind you!not merely faithful and prompt liquidation of the accruing interest, but payment of the Debt itself. This is just what the People desire and the gold-gamblers will defeat if possible. The Debt, which to the masses is a burden, is to the stock-jobbers a mine of wealth, as advantageous as his balancing-pole to the ropewalker. We ought to pay of principal Fifty Millions per annum at the very least, and thence run up to One Hundred and Fifty Millions after a few years of peaceful progress, so as to wipe out the last vestige of the Debt within twenty years. Were it morally certain that this would be done, our bonds would rise rapidly to specie par and above it, and our Five-Twenties might very soon be funded in a non-taxable four per cent., saving from Thirty to Forty Millions per annum that we are now paying in excessive rates of interest-The news from Central and South America | rates that deprive the poor man of any opportunity to borrow save at excessive rates, because the capitalist can do better by investing in

to reduce the principal of our Debt; and this should take precedence of any further investments of the National Credit in Railroads. We are not opposed to the Railroads; they are needed, and will yet be constructed; but let garejo with bloody severity. In Nicaragua an us first reëstablish our National solvency and reduce the interest on our National Debt. Until these ends are secured, the Railroads must wait.

OUR FINANCES-SUGAR.

The United States owe a Public Debt of more than Twenty-five Hundred Millions of Dollars, whereon they paid last year over One Handred and Forty Millions of interest. They ought not to pay less than One Hundred and Seventy Millions per annum henceforth to satisfy the current interest and gradually reduce the principal of this vast Debt; and that amount may be raised by Duties on Imports alone. Thus far, the National responsibilities have been met and the National credit maintained by means of an efficient Tariff, enacted in 1861 amid the shricks and howls of Free Traders on either side of the Atlantic, who insisted that it would destroy our Foreign Commerce, and thus deprive us of Revenue. A refutation of these doleful prophecies is found in a Revenue from this source alone of over One Hundred and Fifty Millions per annum-an amount wholly unprecedented in our history. And, while our Internal Taxes (mainly because of their reduction) yield less and less annually, our Tariff still affords the wherewithal for paying all the interest on our Debt, and something over. It is, in short, the sheet-anchor of our National solvency-the Malakoff of our National honor. Collecting our Duties on Imports in coin, we are able to pay our interest as we covenanted to do; when, if we had to buy the gold, its price might be rainously aggravated by the arts and devices of gold-gambling.

The Copperheads would like to upset the Tariff, if only that the Government might thus be driven to default in the payment of the interest on its Debt. Hence, their representatives in Congress vote for every scheme that depletes the Treasury on the one hand and for every one that diminishes the Revenue on the other. They are equally at home in voting to cut down the taxes and to pay "twenty per "cent. extra" to the Washington employés of the Government. The steamship Cuba, from New-Orleans via

Havana to Baltimore, recently attempted to land a lot of smuggled cigars from Havana, but was caught and brought to grief. Any inspector must have known that the pretense of bringing home-made cigars from New-Orleans to sell in the North was a fraud, and should be dealt with accordingly. Yet The Herald observes that "the high duties on "foreign importations virtually offer a direct 'premium on smuggling." That objection applies to our Income Tax, our Whisky Tax, and many other domestic imposts, as well. Wherever taxes are imposed, knaves will seek to evade them: we pay officers to detect and baffle these requeries. We must raise money by taxation-not less than Two Hundred and Fifty Millions per annum-so, if the fact that knaves try to evade the payment of their taxes should impel us to abolish or reduce those imposts, we might as well go into bankruptcy at once. But no-we shall hold on to our taxes and pay our honest debts.

The World thus "improves" the advance in Sugars, growing out of the progress of civil war in Cuba:

war in Cuba:

"The revolution in Cuba and the abolition of Slavery on that island are likely to have an important effect upon this country. Haw sugars have advanced one cent perpound in this market since Monday, and the present prices may be regarded as fully two cents higher than would be obtained had Cuba remained tranquil. This advance in prices, with a prospect of a still further advance, will undoubtedly greatly stimulate the production of sugar in Louisiana, as well as in other sugar-growing districts of the earth; and we fortunately have a liberal stock on hand for this stage, of the second. the earth; and we fortunately have a liberal stock on hand for this stage of the season. Stocks of 'sweets' in this country are probably fully twice as large as they were one year ago. The size comes early enough, also, to have its effect upon the production of maple sugar and sorghum. The higher cost will likewise limit consemp-tion. These facts must all be taken into the account, in considering the future of the sugar market.

orsidering the intere of the sugar market.

"With the increased home production and the dimin-hed importation which appear to be in prespect, the ederal treasury will lose largely from a corresponding the duties on imports; and it becomes a on of present interest, whether a reduc tion in the tariff on sugar is not necessary to prevent a total loss of revenue therefrom and a serious burden upon the people, to the advantage of speculators only." Comments by The Tribune.

It was sagaciously observed by President Madison, in one of his Messages more than half a century ago, that an article might be imported in time of peace cheaper than it could be made at home, and yet be dearer in the long run, because dependence on its production abroad inevitably subjected our supply and its price to the chances of War. This truth is now brought home to us by the advance in the the President-elect to give those objections and price of Sugar. We are producing more than we have done for years; we are, probably, not consuming so much as we have recently done; no new demand for this staple has sprung up : yet the price has suddenly risen upon us, and is likely to rise still higher, because of a convulsion in Cuba. France, which for a halfcentury steadily pursued, unmoved by torrents of obloquy, misrepresentation, and ridicule, the policy of Home Production cherished by Protection, now obtains her Sugar in consequence much chesper than we do, and will hardly feel the convulsion in Cuba, which will cost our people Millions in the price of their Sugar alone. Nearly all the countries of continental. Europe, following in the wake of France, are now producing at home Sugar from Beets much cheaper than its cost to them while they depended for their sweets on the product of the tropical Cane: shall we not profit by the lesson? Surely, the fact that imported Cape Sugar grows scarcer and dearer should not incite us to reduce our duties, and thus discourage home production, just when we are learning that to depend on importing our Sugar is to lean on a reed that is constitutionally frail and

> habitnally breaking. The World, we are happy to see, perceives that the advance in Cuban Sugar tends to increase our Home product, not only of Cane Sugar at the South, but of Maple Sugar at the North, and of Sorghum Sirup at the West, [We hope it may stimulate the production of Beet Sugar also.] The World could not see that such would be the necessary effect of an advance in the price of Pig Iron; but we are happy to find it right once a month or so. There can be no rational doubt that our people will produce far more Sugar and Molasses this year than last, unless prevented by a bad season. And this will afford some compensation for the present dearness of imported Sugar.

> But we protest against any reduction of the duties levied on imported Sugars. Such a change would but aggravate the loss of revenue from this source. We shall import less Sugar this year than last, because there is less to import; but that obstacle will not be evaded by a diminution of the impost. On the contrary, let us hold fast to the present duty; and thus secure a generous contribution from this source to our needy Treasury, while giving a decided impulse to the production of home-grown Sugar.

We are in a fair way to have our share of

President has agreed to arbitrate between Great | was convicted of the murder, but as the jury Britain and Portugal concerning a boundary question in their African possessions. Much more important is the fact that the South American Republics have accepted the longrejected mediation of the United States in the adjustment of their difficulties with Spain. If the question on the other side were now an open one, Spain might be less willing to accept our decision, since the Cuban revolt could well be thought hkely to place us in some sense in the position of a not absolutely disinterested party. But the assent of the Spanish Government to the mediation of the United States was given when it was first offered, and could hardly be now withdrawn.

A BULL AGAINST THE COMET. Lord Sydney, Chamberlain of the Household, n the exercise of his right as guardian of the theatrical morals of London, has issued a decree which is certain to excite the liveliest emotions among the clubs and the coulisses, although its practical result is, to say the least, doubtful. In a circular, which we publish elsewhere, he admonishes the managers of the metropolis that the costumes of the ladies whom they employ are becoming "a public scandal," and intimates that while they are inordinately attractive to a bear the critical inspection of the grave, the decorous, and the refined. Under these circumstances, he is compelled to call "serious atten-'tion to the subject," and to invite "observations and suggestions" from the managers themselves-with what special view he does not disclose. This is a mild way of dealing with a mild

topic. To any ordinary person, familiar with the pantomimic and burlesque displays of London, the idea of connecting suspicions of imwomen is ludicrous. To the objections of dullness and artistic vulgarity the pantomimes are always open; but it requires an intellect quickened by the elevated atmosphere of the Lord Chamberlain's office-of which that high conservator of morals, Viscount Willoughby d' Eresby, is a distinguished ornament-to detect in them any quality of indecency. The fact is that England, being as we all know an unprogressive country, has not yet acquired that looseness of theatrical taste which characterizes some older and some younger nations. (If by any chance some of our recent New-York exhibitions could be transferred to a London play-house, and if Lord Sydney could be persuaded to witness them, we can well imagine how his noble eyes might wink, how he might go rattling down without delay to St. James's, and with what virtuous fury he might cancel with a few strokes of his pen the licenses of the reckless managers who had attempted so daring an innovation. But London is not New-York, and, in this respect, is not likely to be for some time to come. And therefore we find that Lord Sydney, impelled apparently by some approached the subject in the tenderest possible manner, and far from issuing a positive remonstrance or prohibition, simply suggests a species of purifying consultation between him-

self and the managers. Why the movement, such as it is, should be made at this particular time, it is difficult to conjecture, excepting upon the principle laid down by Macaulay, that at stated periods English virtue becomes outrageous, and will not

The Mobile Register is disgusted at the declaration of Gen. Cullen A. Battle that he, though an ex-Rebel soldier, purposes to act henceforth with the Republicans, and pitches into him in two savage columns, after this

"If Gen. Battle lives, this sting is reserved for him, for time will yet vindicate and de honor to the fortitude and faithfulness of the true men of this land, and abash and punnsh those who succambed to trial and adversity, and fell by the wayside. Had Gen. Battle been made of sterner stuff to wait for power and its rewards, when coupled with duty to his friends and countrymen, had he not hastened to bend the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning, he might have seen in the example of Gen. Longstreet the fate that awaited him. Longstreet's military fame as a valiant solder of the "Lost Cause" far outshone that of Battle. Fet no man is more despised of men and tomen of the South than Longstreet. Both examples go to show how distinct is the physical courage that dares death in the battle-field from that higher courage of the soulmoral courage—which is stendfast to truth and duty in storm as well as sunshine. The course of both of these Generals leaves little doubt that in the Confederate armies they fought for ambition, and not for the deathless principles of man's free right to govern himself, which inspired the true souls of these armies. Gen. Battle adds the fourth name to the list of Alabamians who have fallen away from patriotic grace and joined they recorded autoressors—Rice. White, Mekhnstry, and "If Gen. Battle lives, this sting is reserved for him, for who have fallen away from patriotic grace and joined their people's oppressors—Rice, White, McKinstry, and Battle!"

As strong an argument as experience could well bring against capital punishment has been given by a murder case in England, to which we recently called attention. Fortunately, in men have narrowly escaped execution for a crime of which the one was altegether innocent and the other legally, but probably not morally, guilty. The case was that of a man who was found murdered in a field, his brains arbitration, in spite of the Senate's persistent | dashed out with a stone, and a laborer named

could not imagine any motive for his committing it, and apparently felt bound to find a motive, they also convicted another prisoner named Sweet, whom they judged to have been an accomplice, and who was supposed to have been actuated by jealousy. Both were to have entire innocence. It now turns out, almost at the last moment, that Bisgrove is a lunatic, ture. It is a man's office-but not his. and that he lost his mind in consequence of epileptic fits brought on by seeing a collier killed in very nearly the same way that he killed the murdered man. It is a very remarkable illustration of the looseness with which men's lives may be judicially taken away that these facts were not brought out on the trial, though they were well known to all Bisgrove's neighbors. Suppose they had not come to light until the poor madman had been strangled?

EARL RUSSELUS LATEST MANIFESTO. Earl Russell has taken lately to the publication of little manifestoes on the policy which ought to be pursued by the English Government in dealing with Ireland. These utterances assume the form of letters addressed to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Secretary for Ireland. large majority of the community, they will not | Earl Russell is not, as a letter-writer, quite equal to Pascal, or Swift, or Junius, or even Cobbett, and the policy he recommends has very little in it that could startle the most timid nerves. Indeed, many people think that the veteran Whig only sends out these effusions for the same reason that Freedom, in Moore's song, occasionally gives forth a sound-to show that still he lives. Yet Earl Russell is, by family right, by political position, and by the memories of a past which at one time was almost illustrious, a sort of influence and propriety with the costumes worn by the young power, even still, in English politics; and when he chooses to write, the public he addresses cannot choose but read, were it only out of mere politeness. He has just written a third letter to Mr. Fortescue, in which he proposes to show how to settle the whole Irish question between this date and the 1st of March, 1870. Let us see what are the "heroic "remedies" proposed for the disease of the Irish system by the aged chief of what was once the great Whig party. Earl Russell still clings to the shreds of his

former notion about the equal endowment of

all the sects and denominations in Ireland.

He would extinguish at once the Irish Church

as a State Establishment. He would leave to the disestablished church such cathedrals and parish churches, &c. "as may have been chiefly built by voluntary Protestant contributions." Quite right. Everybody from Mr. Miall, the Nonconformist leader, to the O'Donohue, the brilliant young Romanist Chief, would assent to that proposition. But then Earl Russell would take the rest of the Church property, and out of a certain portion of it he would create a fund, to be called the Irish fund, and influence outside of his own inclination, has administered by the Board of Charitable Bequests, and to be divided-we suppose equally -among the three Churches, that is, the Episcopalian, the Roman Catholic, and the Presbyterian. The remainder of the property he would have applied by Parliament, from time to time, solely for Irish purposes. Now the endowment portion of Earl Russell's scheme is simply an anachronism and an absurdity. It has the happy peculiarity that it could not please anybody. It cannot satisfy the Irish Church people, who will look on it simply as On the land question, Earl Russell has some

harmless suggestions to make. Let all tenancies for less than a year be made yearly tenancies, and let Quarter Sessions have power to award compensation for improvements. Well, there would be no barm in tkat-and not much good. The great thing for statesmanship to aim at-and we doubt whether it is worth taking much trouble to aim at anything else-is to break down gradually the system which now divorces the Irish peasant from the ownership of the land he cultivates, or would cultivate if he had any interest in doing so-the creation of a peasant proprietary or territorial democracy. Mr. Mill-had a sweeping and "heroic" way of doing this; Mr. Bright a cautions commercial way. But this was what Bright and Mill-the only eminent English statesmen whose opinion on the condition of Ireland is worth three straws-alike propose, in their widely different ways, to accomplish. It is a waste of time to discuss anything which tends to a less decided and abiding effect. Earl Russell winds up with some old-fashioned flowery nonsense about the Prince of Wales living two or three months of every year in Ireland and winning the hearts this instance nobody has been hanged, but two of the Irish people, with his genial smile and so forth. That sort of Jing might have done once-it is ludicrously out of date now. The Irish people have wholy unlearned the lessons of the antiquated sentiment of personal devotion to the heir of the frown. It has been chilled out of them; stayed out of them. The President of the Unied States is a far more interafter an existence of only one year, and the save the Thirty or Forty Millions per annum failure to ratify Mr. Johnson's treaties. The Bisgrove kneeling beside the body. Bisgrove ident of the United States is a far more inter-

esting personage to the poor Irish peasant of to-day than the Prince of Wales. An Irish member of Parliament lately characterized such a proposition as Earl Russell's very happily when he spoke of it as a plan for appeasing the hunger of a starving possant by sticking a peacock's feather in his tattered nat. Except been hanged, but in the nick of time Bisgroves for his own personal amusement, which no me made a confession which established Sweet's surely could grudge him, Earl Russell might as well let the Irish question alone for the fu-

> Between Butler and A. Johnson, Gen. Kilpatrick has a hard time of it. But the Senate is not likely to swallow the bait Mr. Johnson threw out to induce it to abandon its purpose not to consider his nominations. It will not even confirm Gen. Grant's brother-in-law as Minister to Chili; and our excellent Kilpatrick may rest in peace, assured that between this and the 4th of March, in all probability, neither the hostile Representative nor the too frience President can interfere with the regular discharge of his diplomatic duties to Chili on the lecturers' platform of every Lyceum that may choose to invite him. Meanwhile we trust that Congress, seeing how easily these duties are performed, may yet find reason for confirming the opinion of the House, that we might get along through the next administration without full missions to every little South American government.

The plan of securing one of our naval vessels as a school-ship in which to train to seamanship a couple of hundred of the boys under the control of our Commissioners of Charities and Correction, seems an excellent one. Our men-of-war are rarely employed on more beneficent work than this, and rarely find a field for rendering more substantial service to the nation. Of the details of the plan we cannot speak, but the idea seems every way commendable.

The tabling of a bill in the Kentucky Legislature authorizing the admission of negro testimony in the courts of that State, looks to us very much like tabling a bill to recognize the authority of a United States statute. Perhaps the Kentucky Legislature does not mean to submit to the Civil Rights bill. In that case it only needs to say so plainly to have the matter brought to a speedy settlement.

Taxpayers will find the County Budget for 869, printed in another column, a subject for serious if not profitable reflection. Eleven millions, in round numbers, may be said to consittute the pleasing dimensions of the subject.

Mr. Carey's third letter on Mr. Wells's jugglery with the statistics of the iron trade, is even clearer and more convincing than those that have preceded it. It is printed in other columns this morning.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's new bill to regulate naturalizations seems more strictly guarded than the previous one. This, or some similar piece of legislation, ought not to fail of speedy Dussage

OBITUARY.

FUAD PASHA.

By the Cable we have the announcement of the death of Fund Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, of which news had been received in tion by Macujay, that a stated will as stated will be also be controlled. After prepated seasons of popular that its controlled after prepated seasons of popular that its prepated seasons that the seasons of the seasons that the seasons that the seasons that the seasons of the seasons that the seasons t Paris from Nice, where the event took place. The name place in the annals of the Turkish Empire for the last

HORRIBLE MURDER BY A LUNATIC ON BLACK

WELL'S ISLAND. A shocking affair is reported to have transpired in the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island on Friday night last. It appears that in the building known as the "Lodge," one of a group of four which comprise the places set apart for the confinement and treatment of innaties-of which there are upward of 1,000 there at present-the number] of inmates is so large as to require their being kept two in a cell, instead of, as heretofore, one to each apartment. The patients at the Lodge are the most violent and refractory, and the fearful result of placing them together gave rise to the horrible affair of Friday night. On the night in question, one of the mant are confined in a cell in the "Lodge" killed her sleeping comrade, a young woman 28 years of age, hy striking her on the head with the oak tub, or kid, as it is commonly called, which forms the only movable article of furniture in the cell. The manlae secoped out the brains of her victim with her fingers, and then lay down beside her. The affair was discovered the following morning by the

A lodge of the I. O. of G. T., consisting of fifty charter members, was recently instituted in Middletown, N. Y., by the Rev. George Clarke. Deputy and Grand Lecturer. The Rev. J. G. Oakley, Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State of New-York, was chosen Worthy Chief of the Lodge.

Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee, in his prochmation of the 11th inst., awarding certificates of election to Lewis T ilman as member of the XLIst Congress from the IVth District, and to Wm. J. Smith, from the VIIIch District, bases his action as regards the IVth District ipon alleged irregularity in the holding of the elections in Lincoln, Coffee, and Marshal Counties, the returns of